

On my last trip to Ghana, in August 1998, *Schevy* had been put in roadworthy condition by Sule, a splendid driver and mechanic working with *Conservation International*, but standing in the open for nearly two years had not improved its looks. Ever more rust, but not in any vital parts. So we set off for Côte d'Ivoire, some 500 kilometres to the west. The aim was to see some of the most famous collecting localities near Abidjan, together with the British Ambassador, a very experienced lepidopterist. On the Saturday we visited Yapo and caught the Lurid Glider *Cymothoe lurida*; I know of only ten specimens of the nominate subspecies, which is found only in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. Sunday took us to Banco, a lovely rainforest that is actually in Abidjan itself; it used to be full of bad elements and very dangerous, but has now been completely cleaned up, and the central picnic area was full of visitors, both black and white. The Ambassador had just caught a lovely new Thecline of the genus *Iolais* which will shortly be described, but we did not find more. There were many interesting things in the collection and it was well worth the long drive.

Schevy was also pleased. He confided to me that standing next to the Ambassador's gleaming Jaguar in the driveway of the Ambassadorial Residence was one of the most exciting things that had happened since the wedding. And it was, in truth, a most incongruous pair. Of one thing I am sure, however. *Schevy* is the best single investment in entomological research ever made in Africa!—TORBEN B. LARSEN, 5 Wilson Compound, 2811 Park Avenue, Pasay City, Metro-Manila, The Philippines.

***Phyllonorycter leucographella* (Zell.) (Lep.: Gracillariidae) feeding on *Sorbus aria* in Surrey**

On 3 August 1997 I visited The Sheepleas at Horsley, Surrey (grid reference TQ 0851) in the company of John Boorman. I was surprised at the large number of upperside mines on whitebeam *Sorbus aria* of a *Phyllonorycter* which, I presumed, were *Phyllonorycter corylifoliella* (Hb.). There were a few mines on hawthorn, but those on whitebeam were far more numerous. In Scotland mines of *P. corylifoliella* are commonly found on birch, which is not a normal foodplant in the south, although it is recorded rarely (eg Plant, 1984. *Ent. Rec.* **96**: 179), and also on hawthorn and apple, but I have never encountered them on whitebeam. On my next visit to Surrey, on 13 October, I met the Dutch entomologist Sjaak Koster, who told me that blackthorn, hawthorn, cultivated plum and apple were recognised as foodplants of *Phyllonorycter leucographella* (Zell.) in the Netherlands (Stigter, H. & van Frankenhuyzen, A., 1991. *Ent. Ber., Amst.* **51**: 129-135), and that he had also bred it from rowan. I therefore returned to The Sheepleas that day and collected a few mines on whitebeam, from which a single *P. leucographella* had emerged before my return to Aberdeen on 17 October. *P. leucographella* may well occur on other foodplants and be more widespread than at present recognised; conversely upperside *Phyllonorycter* mines on whitebeam and also on rowan, apple, hawthorn, etc. should perhaps not be dismissed as *P. corylifoliella*.—ROBERT M. PALMER, Greenburn Cottage, Bucksburn, Aberdeen AB21 9UA.